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SEP 13 2006

Serial No.: 10/695,018

Docket No.: JCLA11476-R3

REMARKS

Present Status of the Application

This is a full and timely response to the Office Action mailed on June 30, 2006.

The Office Action has rejected claims 1-19 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) in view of Vinson et al (US 6,700,794, hereinafter "Vinson").

Upon traversing of the outstanding Office Action in this response, claims 1-5, 7-9, 11-13, and 20-28 remain pending in the present application.

The Applicants have most respectfully considered the remarks set forth in this Office Action. Regarding the obviousness rejections, it is strongly believed that the cited references are deficient to adequately teach the claimed features as recited in the amended claims. The reasons that motivate the above position of the Applicants are discussed in detail hereafter, upon which reconsideration of the claims is most earnestly solicited.

Miscellaneous Discussions

In the Jun. 30, 2006 Office Action (hereinafter "June OA") at Page 3, Para.2, it is recited that Vinson disclosed in FIG. 4a that the conductive wire 17b is connected to an electrode 34c on a capacitor carrier 34 and that the electrode 34c of the capacitor carrier 34 is directly connected to the capacitor 16. Thus, the Office Action views "the conductive wire 17b connected to the electrode of capacitor 16 by the electrode 34c of the capacitor carrier 34" as "at least a first

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conducting wire having two ends physically connected to one of said plurality of die pads and one of said electrodes [of the passive component]" in the previously-amended independent claims. To distinguish Vinson from the claimed invention, the Applicant uses "the other end contacts the metal layer of one electrode of the passive component" to explicitly show that in the claimed invention one end of a first conductive itself physically contacts the metal layer of an electrode of the passive component without an aid such as an electrode 34c on a capacitor carrier 34 in the newly-added claim 20. Besides, the newly-added claims are allowable on the base of the response to the 103 rejections of claims 1-19. Furthermore, new claims 20-28 are fully supported by the disclosure. See the Specification of the Application at page 6, para.[0017] & FIG.2. Therefore, no new matter has been added.

In addition, the amendments in claims 1 and 9 by incorporating the contents from claims 6 and 10, respectively, are based upon grammatical corrections and are not related to any material substance of claim scope. Furthermore, the amendments are fully supported in the description in Paragraph [0017] of the Specification.

In addition, the comments in the Office Action on Page 6 regarding the alleged reasons for the rejection of claims 6 and 10 are based upon generalizations wherein no specific citations are actually provided in the Office Action pertaining to references to explicitly or inherently teach of the limitations of the electrodes being Ni, Au, or Ni/Au alloy. As a result, the Applicants believe that the arguments provided on Page 6 of the Office Action regarding claims 6 and 10 are inadequate and inappropriate. Claims 14-19 are cancelled without any waiver, prejudice, or disclaimer.

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Response to 35 U.S.C. 103 rejections

Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the AAPA, previously cited, in view of Vinson et al. (US-6,700,794, hereinafter "Vinson"), previously cited.

With regard to the 103(a) rejections of independent claims 1, 9, 14, and 17, Applicants respectfully traverse the 103(a) rejections based upon the following:

Claims 1 and 9 are amended to include all of the limitations and features from claims 6 and 10, respectively.

In regards to independent claims 1 and 9, the conductive adhesive in Vinson is describes as "the adhesive that secures the capacitor to the capacitor carrier" as recited in col. 6, lines 5-6. Therefore, the characterization of the "conductive adhesive" to "take on the equivalency of" or "intentionally to act as" "an electrode" as recited in page 3 of the office action is not correct.

First of all, the conductive adhesive layer 16b seems different from the electrode based upon the following explanations: Based upon the remarks provided in the Office Action by the Examiner, if the electrode is assumed or considered to be a solid material and is in direct contact with the metal layer without a conductive adhesive layer therebetween, this fact would then be able to patentably distinguish from the conductive adhesive layer 16b.

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Furthermore, electrode is typically defined as a conductor that is used to make electrical contact with some part of a circuit (<http://www.visualthesaurus.com/>). As a result, it is clear that electrode does not have the functional requirement for bonding or securing another material.

As a person skilled in the art would come to appreciate, a "conductive adhesive" is used intentionally to act as a material to secure or to bond another material, while at the same time maintaining the electrical conductive property." Therefore, changing the definition of a "conductive adhesive" to that of "electrode" is without merit because the key component in the definition of "conductive adhesive", which is "to secure or to bond another material," is missing in the definition of an electrode. Therefore, electrode is patentably different from conductive adhesive or conductive adhesive layer.

As a result, independent claims 1 and 9 are patentable over AAPA in view of Vinson, and should be allowed.

Based upon the aforementioned arguments, dependent claims 2-8 and 10-13 should be allowed pending the allowance of independent claims 1 and 9.

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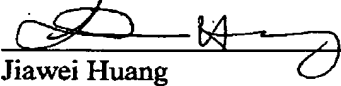
CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that the presently pending claims are in proper condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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